Rebels Trying to Obstruct the River.

THEY ARE PROMPTLY SHELLED OFF

GEN. SHERIDAN AT WHITE HOUSE.

REBELS SAY HE WAS REPULSED.

THE MOSBY RAID A FICTION.

LATER FROM SHERMAN.

He Has Gained Important Positions.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix-News to Wednesday Afternoon-No Fighting Yesterday-Hunter at Lynchburg-The Rebels say he was Repulsed-Later from Sherman-Important Positions Gained-Heavy Fighting.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 22-10 p. m.

The Richmond papers report an attack upon Lynchcommunications at other points.

A pispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated

The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this osition last night, making seven distinct assaults on Sen. Whittaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and osing not less than seven or eight hundred men.

Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's front, The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, Our cavalry is across Noonday Creek, on our left, and one brigade of the 23d Corps is across Moses Creek the rains prevent any advance.

enemy resisting stubbornly, and attempting the defen-

tive whenever he can. Gen. Sigel reports from Martinsburg to-day:

There is no truth in the statement of The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 21st in relation to a raid of Moseby.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Sharpshooting on Sunday and Monday-Shelling Headquarters - News from Rebel Papers - Operations at Charleston -Names of Union Officers Placed Under Fire-Death of Col. S. H. Mix.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22, 1864. "C. A. P." sends here the following:

Headquatters Army of the Potomac, Monday, June 20—sunset. Severe sharpshooting yesterday and to-day, with occasional guns, but no advance attempted by either

The Right Headquarters, which are close to Peters burg and close to the river, sustained at 8 this morning.

for an hour, a terrific rain of shells and solid shot. thrown from the left bank of the Appomattox. 10th Massachusetts, which regiment was just marching

out of the works, its time having expired. While in the act of saying good by to a friend, he was instantly killed. Col. Henry Smith of Hendquarters Guard lost both legs, but will probably survive. Col. Tompkins's batteries finally silenced the enemy.

The Petersburg Espress of the 18th gives an account

of the fighting of Thursday, the day before, and admits the capture of numbers of guns and prisoners and works. The following is from its columns:

works. The following is from its columns:

"For the first time during several weeks (says The Charlesten Mercary of Tuesday, 14th) there was an intermission of the bombardment of the city on Monday. This, doubtless, was owing to the bad weather.

"During Sunday shells were thrown into the city. The enemy's troops seemed actively at work repairing the damages which the raina had caused to their works. Our attentive Secessionville correspondent writes us from that post under date of Monday, June 13. Visitors from the Yankee batteries in the shape of shells are still inconveniently plentiful. On Saturday, 11th inst., they threw eleven shells from Light-House Inlet, and ten from Long Island, they threw 21 shells from the former place, and 23 from the latter. Our batteries responded frequently as usual. All quiet to-day. For them time past if the habeen known that a heart of the proper time past if the habeen known that a heart of the same time past is that he had been known that a heart of the past in the same time past is that he had been known that a heart of the past in the same time past is that he had been known that a heart of the past is that the past is the past in the same time past is the past in the same time past is the past in the past in the past is the past in the past in the past is the past in the past i

On yesterday, Sunday, they threw 21 shells from the former place, and 23 from the latter. Our batteries responded frequently as usual. All quiet to-day. For some time past it has been known that a batch of Yankee prisoners, comprising the highest in rank now in our hands were soon to be brought hither to share the pleasures of the bombardment. They accordingly arrived on Sunday. We give a list of their names and rank:



## FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. ACCUPATION OF THE TIME TO THE STREET TO THE STRE



Vol. XXIV ..... No. 7,244.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

with comfortable quarters in that portion of the city most exposed to the enemy's fire. The commanding officer on Morris Island will be informed of the fact of their residence in the shelled district, and if his batteries still continue their wanton and barbarons work, it will be at the peril of the captured officers.

The following also appears in the paper: RICHROND, June 17.—The following has been received

PETERSBURG, June 16, 9:45 p. m.—Gen. Bragg—The nemy made two attacks on our lines this afternoon. They were repulsed with loss. We captured about four undered prisoners, including eleven commissioned fficers. They belonged to the 1st Brigade of Hancock's Corps. All is quiet at this moment.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Petersburg paper incidentally refers to the kill-GEN. HUNTER AT LYNCHBURG, ing in the Kautz raid of Col. S. H. Mix, 3d New-York

> All Quiet on Monday Night-Our Army in Good Spirits - Ronds Good-Weather Warm

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22, 1864. King sends me the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC. Tuesday, June 21-7 a. m.

Another remarkably quiet day and night have passed, our lines occupying nearly the same position as at last advices and the disposition of our troops not mate-

This is a splendid line to fight it out on, and the whole army seems pleased with the change from the stagnan swamps and black woods of the Chickahominy to these open, cultivated fields and commanding hills. The spirit of the army is remarkably b-althy-a settled, quiet, patient determination pervacion the ranks. The ounded have reed y all been removed to City Point-Our Correspondence from Sherman's Art y well on d for. he reads are go d; the weather quite

> Operations of Saturday-A Clear View of the Movements of Be Armies-How a Battle Le iks ton Sp. Cator-Something About Art dery Do ling.

From Our Special Actrespondent.

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saurday, June 14, 1864—9 p. m.

The battle of day before yesterday—yes, and of the day before that-of yesterday and of to-day, is not yet ended, unice it has now become a siege. Call it the Battle of Pct raburg. I take up the narrative To Major-Gen. Dix: Dispatches from City Point, at with the operations of to-descript first stating that though 1) o'clock this evening, report no fighting to-day, not emclusive they have advanced our position full ovements are in progress which are not now proper one mile, and august great things for to-morrow or the publication.

An advance was ordered at 4 o'clock. The order of the commands was as follows: The right burg by Gen. Hunter on Saturday, and that he was next to the river. Martindale's division of the 18th repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was Corps, connecting with it Neills's division of the 6th nothing more than a reconnoissance, and that, having Corps. The remaining divisions of these corps were on succertained the place to be strongly defended. Gen. Butler's line. Closing up to Neill was the 2d Corps, at Munter withdrew, and is operating upon the enemy's its left the 9th, with the 5th on the extreme left. No point on the line, which was four to five miles in length, was nearer than two miles to the city. Beginning at esterday at 8; o'clock, states that " t has raised al- the right, on the Appointton, the general course exnost incessantly, in spite of which our lines have been tended in an ellipse-a line of semi-circumvallation essed forward steadily, and an important position has but of constant departure. To night it is a semi-circle for the left has been able to pearly as much, the center but a little way.

The four o'clock advance was really half an hou

later. The fighting was comparatively bloodless. Whether the enemy fell back after severe skirmishing. and with severe skirmishing predeterminately, or because he was forced back generally, it was but the orander which the position was fortified, and is now safe. dinary work of a thick skirmish line, covered by such pounding of artillery as gave the echoes no rest. Nothing like the close range line of battle musketry of the on the right; but the Rebel left is behind a swamp, and Wilderness or of Spottsylvania, unless it was such a few minutes with Hancock and that part of Burnside The fighting has been quite severe at all points, the which extended from his left. Warren, half charging, half marching, half fighting, half picket and skirmish firing, had gained nearly a mile. Neill and Martindale swept up the river some distance, and could have gone further, apparently, but for danger of exposing a flank by breaking alignment with the troops on their left. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the The works gained by this advance, though nothing like telegraph wires cut between this place and Harper's so stupendous as those taken the day before, were quite formidable, such as, if they had been held in force, No military intelligence from any other quarter has could scarcely have been carried by assault. The ar-has been received to-day by the Department. cullery did not halt, but played away until 12, the hour

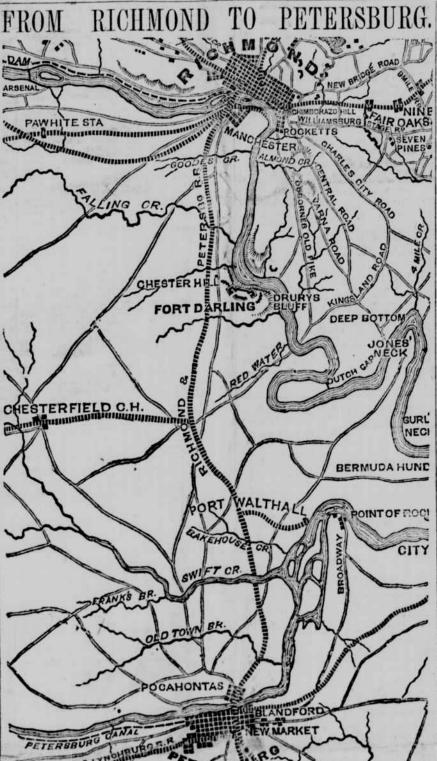
fixed for another advance. Not far from the river, and perhaps two miles from the city, on a bold eminence, is the "Friend House." It was one of the fortified positions taken yesterday, and we had advanced from it less than half a mile in the orning. Between it and the city lies a stretch of level river-bottom land, planted with corn and dappled green with scattering trees. From this house, I saw the sec and attack. In the foreground, lying upon their arms n several lines, were our men-Neill's and Martindale's divisions-and beyond were those of the enemy, no quite so plainly to be seen. Horsemen are seen riding rapidly along the opposing faonts, preparing, connecting regiments with regiments, brigades with brigades and dressing the lines. By "left oblique" this body of troops is made to extend the line of the brigades of Gibbon, whose regiments project a little way out of the woods upon the plain, while, by the same movement, Martindale shuts up the space between him and Neill, and the right is advanced semewhat. Here, right by us, is the old Vermont brigade, Gen. L. A. Grant, in reserve. An officer near me remarks that it is the first

me he ever knew that brigade to be the reserve. There is some anxiety lest the Rebels may have batteries across the river ready to deliver an intolerable cross-fire the moment the attack shall be launched, and Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery for the Army, and Col. Tompkins, Chief of big guns for the corps, are here planting guns to smash any such demonstration. A fort over there has been shelling this bill all the morning, and has been replied to by Harn's and Cowan's (ist and 3d N. Y. Independent) batteries. It is worth while to watch the duel-focus your glass upon the Rebel fort, listen for the report close to your elbow of me of Cowan's guns, see the smoke of the shell bursting in or over the yellow earth upon which your eyes rest. even while the shrick of its passage through the air yet rings in your ears, and while the voice of its explosion

an instant, and you will see another volume of moke rising over there, and hear co-positions oming this way—the sound of a shell coming this way—the sound of a shell coming this way—the sound of a shell coming this way—the sound form that of a shell petersburg, and a hasty height the free at Spottsylvania, returned the face at Spottsylvania, returned moke rising over there, and hear 20-pound Par-oming this way—the sound of a shell coming Escaped contrabands report the greatest fight in londes more discordant and fierce-moreover, things go from here over there in one-tenth the time

required to send one from there here! But a few musket shots down on the plain recall our attention to the troops. They are advancing and driv-roads to City Pointing the Rebel skirmishers with a dropping fusilede, and for Washington.

with fruit, and in the distance beyond church-spires be war-clouds rising dun," and outlined against the sky, indicate the city you cannot see for Gen. Grant's at City Point, the best possible locality for suburban trees and shrouding haze and dust and smoke. instant information from and wise bandling of the two And these are men, killing each other, and we look on armies.



and hope our side will kill the most-and the long line goes glittering on, banging on. This is only a frag-ment of the battle that is raging. Heavier rolls of Skirmishing on Mouday-No Change of musketry than ours, louder pounding of artillery than ours, off in the wood at the left, remind us of this. Of that work we can see nothing. It is in woodland, else belts of woodland intervene, and the ground is cut in every direction by wooded ravines and traversed by several sloughs perpendicular to the river.

There is, however, one point four miles away, or Warren's extreme left, where contending battle lines may be seen, and the same church-spires that we see, but outlined against a different quarter of the horizon. Still, the view is not so good as this; the city is further away. and the enemy's batteries considerably nearer. We will remain here—and the long line goes glittering on. The Rebels retreat with Parthian shots, holding each orchard and house with some tenacity. This is only a skirmish, halted, for it must not go too far unless the left keeps ace with it-otherwise a flank is endangered. And the d Corps has halted, not "for lack of argument," but from stress of it. Some ground has been taken evident. Skirmishing Going On all Along the ly, and we will mount and ride along the lines, and learn the situation. We find that the Rebels have concentrated in front of our center, in a good position, cov ered by ravine and marsh, for that is the key to Peters

burg.

Advancing over broken ground the line lost their alignment, which must be dressed up, and heavier nasses must be sent in before another advance. Warren's operations had been very like those we saw, with the addition of more artillery from the enemy. At a corps headquarters we learned that yet another general advance is to be made at 4jo'clock.

I have not been able to ascertain the details of this last attack. I only know that the 5th, 9th, and 2d corps. particularly the 2d, encountered a determined resist ince, and sustained the severest losses of the day, resulting in considerable progress. Everything is now taken excepting the enemy's last position. Taking that we take Petersburg. But before we shall be able to oc cupy the city the enemy must be dislodged from certain commanding positons on the other bank of the river, where he has numerous batteries, some of them said to be of slege guns planted.

Official bulletins, based on telegrams from head quarters, will have advised fron of any successes ob tained within the next day or two before any specula ions of mine can be transmitted by mail.

I believe it is not certain that we have met in these Petersburg battles any of Lee's original army. If we have net, that must be opposed to Butler, and this is probable enough since by breaking through Butler Lee would spoil Grant's combination. It must be on the suspicion that he may attack there that all of Butler's original force has been restered to him, together

one's sensations are different, and the set to ten seconds to his post just in season to participate in the movement between the explosion which sped it and that with from Cold Harbor, wearing a deep sear that is still as which it stops are of a prolonged and intense nature.

I am half disposed to believe in very truth that these and more slightly, who should be in their places at the front. Send back the "Benschars."

The wounded are rapidly transported over smooth roads to City Point, and instantly placed on ship-board

The Sanitary Commission was never so well organ you see the white puff of every shot.

At our feet a smiling valley, rich with springing ized, so prompt, never had such means at its disposal corn and ripening wheat, orchards already bending as now, at City Point, and radiating to the field.

Gen. Meade's headquarters are within two and a half miles of Petersburg. Gen. Butler's as near his front.

yesterday and last evening, but no change of position has been made by either party during the past two days.

The enemy are busy throwing up works at different points, and although our lines reach within three quarters of a mile of the city, they seem determined to hold it to the last.

The wounded have nearly all been sent to City Point, where hospitals are arranged for them.

Cel. Tipton, of the 68th Pa. Regiment, who was lately death shots falling thick and fast as lightnings from a nountain cloud." Thus for half an hour. Our line has burg, and lately exchanged, and assumed command of his regiment.

> Lines-Rebel Atttempt to Throw Up Earthworks on the James-They are Shelled by our Gunboats-Shetidan at the White House.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 21-104 a. m., } There has been no general engagement since

ny last report.

Skirmishing has been going on all along the lines The Rebels have made several efforts to throw up

earthworks near the James River, in the vicinity of Turkey Bend and Malvern Hill, but have been as often

shelled out by our gunboats.

Supplies have been sent to the White House to-day to Gen. Sheridan, his command having arrived in that vicinity.

GEN. HUNTER'S CAMPAIGN.

The Entry into Staunton-How the Rebel Stores were Discovered-The Lunatic

The superintendent of the Asylum, evidently afraid

informed him of the discovery.

The Provost Marshal, Major Harkins, was ordered to search the place thoroughly, which he did, and discovered Government property to the value of \$300,000,

The railroad buildings at Staunton were very ex-

tensive, and contained a considerable amount of stores, which, in their hurry to escape, they left uninjured for We captured a large quantity of butter and eggs,

together with commissary stores, which were served out to the men of the command.

We rested in Staunton until the morning of the 7th

ition of the railroad property, when a may approach the General, and with tears in her eyes informed him that her heuse, with several others, which were constructed of wood, was joined close to the Confederate Boot and Shoe Factory, and our men were about to burn it, and unless he (Gen. Hunter) interfered, the property of "innocent people" would be destroyed, and a great many families rendered homeless. Gen. Hunter property of "minocent people" would be destroyed, and a great many families rendered homeless. Gen. Hunter gave orders to destroy the machinery, but prevent the buildings from being burned, if it jeopardized the pribuildings from being burned, if it jeopardized the pribuildings, even when the sun shires, price that troops go over shoot mud at every step. The dense foliage, even when the sun shires, price that troops go over shoot mud at every step. The dense foliage, even when the sun shires, price that troops go over shoot mud at every step. The dense foliage, even when the sun shires, price that troops go over shoot mud set, to the sun step and the property in the factory was does burned. They were informed that, if a stance. It trust they making for us to make. It trust they making from the destroyed, which, in fack has falled utring most of the night. The burner is maken to the night was the property of mud the stance of muddy slonghs, in which in a stance or m

than an hour the factory, with its machinery, was completely broken and destroyed.

The value of the property destroyed at Staunton has
been variously estimated at from three to seven millions,
probably five millions would be as correct an estimate
as it is possible to make, but the people of Staunton
and the Rebel Government at Richmond have suffered
the first probably five millions would be as correct an estimate
as it is possible to make, but the people of Staunton
and the Rebel Government at Richmond have suffered
the first probably five millions would be as correct an estimate
the milds of a group of poor people, who have trustingly
remained behind the general exodus of the population
a Brigadier-General sits reading aloud the sermon of
the first probably five millions would be as correct and paper.

Henry Ward Beecher on Heroism. An invalid, whe
lies upon the bed listening to the General, and whe

Is stores were Discovered—The Lumatic Asylum and its Secrets—Destroying the Railroad—A Factory Broken up by the Women.

Staunton, June 19, 1864.
Having ascertained that my letter of June to the 1th, giving a detailed account of our entry into and occupation of Staunton, has miscarried, and as no account has yet been published which is in any respect account has yet been published which is in any respect account has yet been published which is in any respect account has yet been published which is in any respect with the triumphant entry into Staunton of United States troops for the first time since the commencement of the war.

Fremont and Banks had both in turn attempted the capture of Staunton, but neither had been able to add to the state stroops for the first time since the commencement of the war.

Hanter's brilliant victory at Piedmont on the 5th effectually cleared the road of all Rebels in his front as far as Staunton, and his march into that place on the following day was undisputed.

Our advance reached the city about 12 o'clock m., and the first object of interest which presented itself was the State Lunatic Asylum, a very large and commoditions building, constructed with all modern improvements, and containing about 300 patients. Your correspondent was with the advanced guard, and was hailed by a number of colored people, servants belonging to the Asylum, who had congregated ontaide of the main entry and the right to the left, compelled them to shangly the moment of the main entry and the first object of interest which presented itself was the State Lunatic Asylum, a very large and commoditions building, constructed with all modern improvements, and containing about 300 patients. Your correspondent was with the advanced guard, and was hailed by a number of colored people, servants belonging to the Asylum, who had congregated ontaide of the main entry and the first object of interest which presented injury upon the Robel army, as well as upon the walks and promise the railroad and commission of the R

RECONNOISSANCE BY THE TWENTY-THIRD CORPS. JUNE 10.-Gen. 8

price the Cents.

of the disclosures which his loyal servants might make, having in vain coaxed and begged of them to return inside the building, away from "the brutal eyes of the Yankees," had proceeded to threaten them with the cells if they did not immediately comply with his commands.

It was not this junesure that your correspondent arrived; and on the facts being made known to him, he immediately informed them that although heretofore slaves they were now free, and at liberty to either go or stay, just as they pleased.

This announcement was received with great jey. "Dey know'd when de Yankees com'd dey all be free," was the general exclamation as they pressed close up and around to whisper the information, giving exact places in the cellars and garrets of the Asylum where the Government cloth and bank funds were bid away.

After getting a guard for their protection, your correspondent went to Gen. Hunter's headquarters and informed him of the discovery.

The Provost-Marshal, Major Harkins, was ordered to search the place thoroughly, which he did, and distoned the place thoroughly, which he d more. Several officers have had narrow eventuation in exposed positions, as they supposed out of range of the enemy's rifes. The rifestor be all gammon; if so, one thing is certain—the some very strong powder behind their balls.

to search the place thoroughly, which he did, and discovered Government property to the value of \$300,000, consisting principally of Rebel uniforms ready-made, and cloth of the army pattern, which had been secreted the evening previous, when they learned of their defeat at Piedmont and of our onward march to Staunton.

On the opposite side of the road and not far distant from the Lunatic Asylum is a large building, formerly known as the Blind Asylum, but latterly pressed into the Confederate service for use as a government hospital. Here we found 417 patients and 8 surgeons, who were duly paroled by Capt. Bier, A. A. G. The hospital is kept in excellent order, and the patients seem to have everything which can either promote their recovery or alleviate their sufferings. The patients were principally from Lee's Army, and spoke quite hopefully of their cause, notwithstanding their recent defeats.

Staunton was once famous for its female seminaries, but the tide of war which is rolling over the land has even reached the fountains of education; and to-day, out of four large and flourishing schools, but one remains, and that is but indifferently patronized. Parents are afraid to and will not send their children away from home.

The all xanded—the hold their defeat at Piedmont and of the value of the whole army was ordered by Gen. Sherman to move forward—Gen. Thomas the center, on the Burnt Hickory and Marietta Roads, toward the north end of the Kenesaw Mountains; Gen. McPherson by the Acworth and Marietta Road, with a column and cavalry on his left toward and beyond Big Shanty, and Gen. Schofield covering his war was a government hospital in the road past Hard-Shell Church toward Lost Mountain, waiting until Gen. Thomas should reach some point on Kenesaw Range. The army was to move by read with a good battery of rified artillery, for use against the enemy's barricades. Stoneman's cavalry covers the right, and Gerrard the left flank, while McCould with a good battery of rified artillery, for use against the enemy and

Hascall on the left of the defensive line. The enemduring the night had improved the time in strengtheting his works, and batteries were noticed strong posted, and protected by log and earth forts. Or forces were soon employed in intrenching our own psition, under Gen. Sherman's orders, and batteries were so placed as to confront the stronger portions of the Rebel line. Skirmishing began and continued durin the day, and toward evening our batteries shelled the enemy for some time. We lost three wounded, two

when the work of destroying the railroad and Government factories was commenced.

Detachments were sent out, up and down the track, to tear up and destroy the rails and tressel work, and blow up the culverts, while others set fire to the railroad buildings and Government factories which contained a vast amount of valuable machinery.

The inhabitants now became terribly alarmed and expected we were going to burn up the whole town. About this time your correspondent was standing close to Gen. Hunter witnessing the destruction of the railroad property, when a lady approached the General, and with tears in her eyes informed him that her hence, with several others, which were consistent of word, was joined close to the Confederate translated of word, was joined close to the Confederate of the confederate

probably fire millions would be as correct an estimate as it is possible to make, but the people of Stanton and the lacked Government at Richmond have suffered sufficiently to remember for some time to come. Hunter's capture of Stanton.

PROM GEN. SHERMAN.

May in Georgia—Leisure Marching—Reconnoisance by the 93d Corps—Rallay Weather—How we Pass Sundsy—Pillaging by Soldiers—Lost Letters.

From Our Special Gerre-Deden Lost Letters.

From Our Special Gerre-Deden June 9, 1564.

May is the season for rain in Georgia; but, owing to a postponement of Spring this year, we promobally the summary of the supply trains have come and annahie. like our stammar rainy season, with it discomfort, its moist, sultry atmosphere, its least tode, mad, swotien streams, wet feet, and all their train of evils to which 150,000 men are exposed out of doors at such a time. Aray movements at such a time are not only difficult—they are notited impossible. Thus far the supply-trains have come up with surprising promptness, thanks to encryetic and trustworthy Quartermasters. The bridge at Allatona will be complete in a day or two, when the trains, unil less torpediced on the way, will bring bread and post the month of flowers. Alternate showers and will be complete in a day or two, when the trains, not less torpediced on the way, will bring bread and post the month of the supply trains have come up with surprising promptness, thanks to energetic and trustworthy Quartermasters. The bridge at Allatona will be complete in a day or two, when the trains, not less torpediced on the way, any on have already been in formation it has been been as the stream of the supply trains have come up with surprising promptness, thanks to energetic and trustworthy Quartermasters. The bridge at Allatona will be completed in a day or two, when the trains, not less thanks to energetic and trustworthy Quartermasters. The bridge at Allatona will be completed in the programme. The subsistence of this great army is a such a time are not only difficult—they as the pres

sources.

We have just heard of the attack upon and destruction of a train near Calhoun by Rebel guerrillas, feported to be under Forrest. We will attend to Mr. Forrest's case in due time.

The cars are running to Acworth. Good! B. S.

Sceking Out the Enemy-A Chraly and Infantry Expedition-The Rebels Fee

tifying Kenesaw Mountain. om Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEFT AND ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

ACCORDING to instructions received from Gen.

Sherman, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding the See Eighth Page.